NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22 1856

KANSAS.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS. LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 11, 1856.

The Pro-Slavery election which passed off this week fully sustains the previous character of all Territorial Elections. The Slavery Extensionists will endeavor to make great capital out of it, and they already assert that it definitively settles the question of Slavery in Kansas. The result is simply this: The Free-State people took no part whatever in the matter, repudiating the bogus Missouri Legislature, under whose authority, and under the control of whose appointees, it was held. On the other hand, three-fourths of the vote given was thrown by Missourians, who entered the Territory for that purpose ten days prior to the election-day, and commenced leaving, on their return, the moment they had voted. The difference in this last election from former ones was simply that they did not come as an army and seize the polls. The polls were already in the hands of their minions, and for a week prior to election, they swarmed in quietly, under pretense of "returning," and were thus posted at the different points, ready to vote. The Pro-Slavery men, before anything definite could be known of the result, declared that they had polled five thousand votes, but, so far as the result is known, I should judge that the vote would stand close on three thousand five hundred. Of these not more than eight hundred could have made any claim to being voters before an impartial tribunal.

In Lawrence there were but seven votes thrown. No one paid any attention to the election. Early in the forenoon Sheriff Jones, accompanied by three or four others, came down from Lecompton, bringing with them a ballot box, some tickets, and what was intended to represent a poli book. Jones and one of his companions, a man who came from Georgra a few days ago, acted as judges. The little Irish Pro-Slavery lawyer in this town, named Christian, acted as Clerk, and was the only resident of the town who participated. One of the Donaldsons, and another Pro-Slavery man who came with Jones's party, voted, and wenton to Leavenworth on horseback, where they, doubtless, voted again. Jones and his colleagues voted. Another man who lives near Lecompton, came down during the day and voted. There are several Pro-Slavery men residing within a few miles of Lawrence, but none of them would vote or go to the election, except one. One man, living a mile or so from town, came in, and Sheriff Jones induced him to vote, by paying the required fifty cents for him. Thus was aggregated the "seven votes," when Jones and his confreres, seeing that there was going to be "no more business that day," closed up and went back to Lecompton. What a striking commentary, this vote, on the eight-hundred Pro-Slavery votes pelled at Lawrence by the invading army, at the last Legislative, or "March election, 1855."

The money qualification to vote at this election was only fifty cents, instead of one dollar, as formerly. Among the funny quips and cranks of the bogus Legislature, it appears that they had determined the tax to be paid before voting at the last October Delegate election to be one dollar, but that the poll-tax subsequently should only be fifty cents, and that the payment of this should be a condition of voting. Such is the singular and ridiculous explanation of this graduation of the price of Border-Ruffian voting. I need not tell you this rule was only observed in certain localities; wherever a heavy body of Missourians voted it was partially or

Sotally dispensed with.

To the Shawnee Mission voting-place, out from Westport, there was sent from the latter place, just before the election, two barrels of whisky and a large lot of provisions. There they cannot honestly poll a dozen votes, but I hear there has been a heavy vote thrown, all Missourians. At Wyandot, close on two hundred and fifty votes were thrown. There the legal voters are short of forty, including all of the Wyandots, who are half-civilized. Most of the latter, however, had gone up the country to vote. The Wyandot vote came mostly from Clay County, Mo. At Capt. Sanders's, on the Santa Fé road, there were upward of three hundred votes thrown. The legal Pro-Slavery vote of that region does not exceed fourteen. The others had been coming in and camping there for eight or ten days. Many of them voted several times, and they began to leave for home on the afternoon of the election. At Lecempton, four hundred and fifty-six votes were polled. Of these, one hundred and fifty, or one hundred and sixty, might be entitled to vote; the greater portion of the remainder were from Missouri. A reliable person, who was present during the whole election at that place, said that not less than sixty persons, who had voted, left for Missouri on the afternoon of the election, avowing that they were "going home;" and they have been leaving every day since, this week. A party of these who had voted at Lecompton, started up to Tecumseh to vote, and there was a party down from Tecumseh in the evening, who voted at Lecompton, although there is no doubt but they had previously voted at Tecumseh. I have not yet learned the returns from the towns along the Missouri River. north, but, so far as I have heard, the vote thrown is double or treble the legal Pro-Slavery vote. In this more quiet, but not less outrageous way, have the pells of the Territory been invaded once more, and thus will every voter be outraged until the oppressed people of Kansas are permitted to defend their dearest civil privileges. This ballot, however, was not the ballot of the people of Kansas. It was only the creature and excrescence of the former Missouri usurpation, and was repudiated by the settlers, who left the usurpers who planned it still further to corrupt and pollute their own work.

Some who are ignorant of the true character of The struggle may be inclined to censure the Free-State men for not meeting their enemies, even at such polls, and beating them. What would they have gained by this admission of bogus authority The privilege of voting at a Missouri-appointed and Missouri-managed poll, where Missourians in large numbers would be permitted to vote with them; a poll guarded by a fifty cent tax and repulsive test oaths, framed for their persecution and annovance, and which no freeman could take. Besides, even had they succeeded in the face of all this opposition and fraud in electing Representatives to the lower House, they would gain nothing, as the Council (or Senate) elected by Missouri in March. 1855, holds over and would have negatived all the efforts of a new lower House, elected by the people of the Territory. Gov. Geary strongly urged the Free-State people to vote. This was most insidious advice, and could only have acted injuriously if followed. It would have proved him acting in concert with the enemies of Free Kansas in Washington, if such evidence were required. In order to induce them to take part, he gave assurance to the citizens in Lawrence that the objectionable tests would not be required, and that all other obstacles

should be removed. In this he promised more than his legitimate authority would have warranted him in performing, seeing that he has declared that the acts of the Bogus Legislature "shall be maintained." But he did not perform it; perhaps he had no intention of doing so. He had no means of ascertaining, up to the day of election, whether the Free-State people would vote or not: and in any case it was his duty to act on his professed convictions, if he had power to act at all.

Election day came, and the election was solely in the hands in which the bogus Legislature had placed it, and governed by the regulations they had made. Some time prior to the election, Governor Geary issued a proclamation calling for an election of Delegate to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the action of Congress. He did not take the opportunity of this proclamation to issue any instruction relative to the management of elections or rejection of unjust tests. In this proclamation, also, did Governor Geary grossly insult the decision of the national House of Representatives. The main ground of Whitfield's rejection was the fraud of the March election, under the management of which false Legislature his election was held. In the face of this decision Gov. Geary causes this new election for delegate to be held under the auspices and authority of a Legislature which Congress has justly repudiated.

As the Legislature elected as I have described will, of course, harmonize with the Council holding over, we look for fresh specimens of legislative villainy when this body shall convene. The bitterness of eighteen months' hostility will give additional venom to the power which will thus presume to legislate for Kansas, while past experience and the necessities of a remorseless persecution will make them out-Draco Draco in the second act of this infernal and disgraceful legislation.

GOV. GEARY AND HIS "PEACE." From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 13, 1856. For some time back the friends and enemies of Free Kansas in the States have been tickled by the tune, "Gov. Geary has restored peace to the Territery, and all the difficulty is over." This delusive fallacy is an insult and another wrong to the unhappy Free-State people. Peace has been restored as it was in Hungary in '49, or as Col. Sumner restored it last Summer, by disarming the Free-State people, and leaving them at the mercy of their enemies. Gov. Geary has been profuse in protestations and promises to the Free-State men, but his acts, when stripped of all this mocking tinsel, prove that he is unable, as unwilling, to protect Free-State settlers; that he is determined to make them bend to the bogus usurpations; that he is hostile to all Free-State demonstrations (which are, indeed, lawless under bogus authority); that he offers no opposition to arrests being made by bogus officers under the most frivolous pretenses, or to the unhappy victims being treated in the most ignominious manner; that he has allowed wild, murdering bands of Missouri invaders to go, after the commission of violence and crimes, unpunished, while he arrested by the dragoons a large partyupward of one hundred Free-State men-who had marched from Lawrence and vicinity some few weeks ago, to repel one of these invading parties; and that, furthermore, he turned those unfortunates over to the tender mercies of the Border Ruffians. Titus and his myrmidons, as enrolled militia, have been guarding these prisoners at Lecompton. The Pro-Slavery Courts and bogus officials have been fabricating indictments against them last week, and this week many of them will be on trial for their lives, and the remainder for trumped-up felonies. God have mercy on them !

I see no power here that can and will. Nor is this all. Gov. Geary keeps a most watchful eye on emigration from the Free States. As the Border Ruffians have practically closed the navigation of the Missouri River, overland emigration by Nebraska has been the only alternative. All such overland emigration partakes of the caravan, or aggregated party of emigrants, and the danger of being intercepted by bands of Missourians on the frontier renders this precaution doubly necessary. Spurred on by the Border Ruffians, who groan over the advent of every Free-State emigrant to the Territory, the Governor has kept the greater part of his force of dragoons scouring the country in that direction. One or two of the emigrant trains have passed the dragoons; so peaceful the appearance of the teams, their contents and occupants, that the dragoons never suspected that such could be the Northern "armed emigrants." It is, indeed, not difficult to get in in this way, although the dragoons are being used to the best advantage to keep them out. The North is thus officially tabooed and hedged out of Kansas by the Border Ruffians on the Missouri River, and Geary and his dragoons on the North. That the Governor's sensitiveness about "armed immigration" is not equally acute at all points, I will mention that a company from Mississippi, of some twenty-two young men, armed to the teeth, enrolled as a military company, not a woman with them, and not a vestige of peaceable or in dustrious intentions, arrived at Lecompton a week ago. They presented themselves in this guise in his very august vice-regal place of abode; and every night last week their arms were stacked in front of their bivouse, while their sentry kept his martial tread under his omniscient Excellency's great nose. This company came in a guise in which no Free-State party ever entered the Territory, and every evening last week any person about Lecompton who was not deaf. could have heard them swearing about what they were going to do to the "Abolitionists." Such i the state of affairs at Lecompton, while courier after courier and dragoon after dragoon is dispatched to the northern frontier, to "stop" the Free-State "armed immigration," no inconsiderable portion of which is traveling families. Besides all this, Gov. Geary has just permitted a snake-like and insidious inroad of nearly three thousand Missourians to invade the ballot-boxes and elect a Legislature.

Gov. Geary is not a Gen. Jackson. He is not. on the other hand, a respectable tyrant, nor yet an imbecile. He is merely a politician, and the miserable tool of a miserable faction which covers up its tyrannies under the cloak of Democracy. He came here not to make peace, but to make it appear that there was peace; not to put an end to iniquity, but to cover up iniquity for a little while. so that the smoke of its burning might not ascend to Heaven as an evidence against the perpetrators of all these villainies. Gov. Geary has indiscreetly boasted that he had a "Presidential candidate to "carry on his shoulders." Under this impression. he has had an eye single to the precious burden. Proud of this anticipated imperial weight, the Governor has not for an instant allowed his executive nerve to be unsteadied by the groans of an enslaved young empire. The bleeding ruin of American liberties has been scattered at his feet, and not one manly republican throb has stirred his heart to the bold and thorough action be owes Kansas. All his

efforts have been to bolster and strengthen the Pro-Slavery party; hence they remain satisfied with his master; while at the same time he is loud in his protestations and declarations of impartiality, justice, &c. Gov. Geary is either a very dignified man or a very pompous one-perhaps a little of both. He is a profound egotist, and talks about what he is and intends to be, in a somewhat ostentatious manner. Gov. Geary is a determined man, without the capacity to determine on any systematic course. He has an iron will without a purpose, his only aim being to carry the aforesaid Presidential candidate safely on his shoulders, and that is under instructions. He has made statements about having ten thousand dollars of secret service money. He also stated to a company of Free-State gentlemen that there were not two men starting over the prairie, but he knew where they were going." "You have not a secret meeting," he said. "but I know what takes place-I almost know your thoughts." If this be all true, the conduct of his omniscient Excellency is still more culpable. Although the reign of terror has been nominally

quieted in Leavenworth, it really exists there as much as ever. We have many merchants and business men of that place who avoided being sent down the river by fleeing to Lawrence. They dare not return. It would be as much as their lives were worth. It is but a few days ago that some Free-State men, who had been discovered there, were violently driven out; and last Friday a young man, who had come up the river and attempted to remain, received a note ordering him to leave. There is not a town on the Missouri River where Ruffianism is not rampant, and not one of them in which Free-State men dared to have organized for the late election. Lately, Mr. Miles Moore was violently seized in Westport, while on his way to St. Louis; and after several days' detention, in which his life was in imminent danger, succeeded in making his escape. Capt. Mitchell of Topeka, who emigrated from Missouri two years ago, and who has since been an active Free-State man, had occasion to return on a visit to some of his relatives, when he was seized by a mob at Weston and sent in irons to Leavenworth City, where the Ruffians will doubtless hold him till some Grand Jury has time to trump up some indictment against him. We have just heard that Mr. Babcock, Postmaster and merchant of this place, and one of our most respectable citizens, was arrested at Topeka, while on his way East by the northern overland route, by a company of United States Dragoons. He has been delivered over into the hands of Titus and his crew of militia, who have charge of all the Free-State prisoners there. These now amount to considerably upward of a hundred. Mr. Babcock was arrested under the prepesterous charge of horsestealing; but as there will be no chance to get any testimony against him for such a crime, it is reported that indictments have been found against him for political offenses, for which he will be tried. The other charge was merely to get hold of

The Grand Jury sitting at Lecompton last week found bills against upward of 150 Free-State men. for various alleged offenses. These, with what were found last term, ought to give the Border Ruffians work, as they enable them to arrest any prominent man they please. Sheriff Jones has his pockets full of writs, and a good many arrests have been made and attempted to be made, when the parties sought managed to escape. What a hideous mockery was the release of the seven treason prisoners !

The Free-State cause in Kansas never looked so gloomy. If Frement is beaten, we tremble here to think of the consequences. Every means of defense crushed out by the iron and ruthless Pro-Slavery Administration, we have a fluttering hope in the justice of the great American hhart, and the love of Freedom which pants half despatring in this struggle. And yet it is a fearful thing when the liberties of one portion of the people are dependent on the votes of another; but if our rights are thus blotted out in fraud and crime, the hopes of American Freedom will perish with them. Many of the impoverished settlers of Kansas have been living on green corn and squashes, while most of the money raised for the relief of Kansas has been expended in aiding in emigrants by the expensive northern route.

We want money here to buy flour before the Winter sets in, or before we are beleaguered by another invasion.

AN ATTEMPT AT PROPHECY. Correspondence of The N. F. Tribune. WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 20, 1856.

I find that any letters from Kansas seem incomelete without a final appendix, in regard to the immediate future of that region. Perhaps the observation of a visitor to the Territory may have seen

some things in a different light from its residents,

or from those who have never been there. Moreover, I have observed for many years that he more thorough an Abelitionist any man is, the more correct are his prophecies as to American affairs; and in this respect, at least, the present writer is pretty well qualified. I will therefore give the reasons which lead me to think, contrary to the opinions of many at the East, that the present comparative quiet of Kansas is only the prelude to a severer struggle than any she has yet seen; that this struggle will occur soon after the Presi-dential election; that it will be almost equally certain to occur, whether Frement er Buchanan be

The foundation for these opinions can be made

very intelligible.

1. The real question at issue is, not the invasions of Missourians nor the blockading of the river, but the enforcing of the bogus laws. The aws still exist, the Courts are still controlled by Missouri, and this is the real root of the difficulty over which neither Gov. Geary nor any one else except Congress) has any legitimate control. The essential trouble, therefore, must either remain unsettled till Congress meets again, or be settled by

2. There is not the slightest increase of harmony between the parties, but the contrary. Both sides expect to see the contest renewed. I did not hear of a single man, on either side, except Gov. Geary and his ratellites, who thought otherwise,

3. Both sides are making actual preparations for

The settlers are collecting arms, ama renewal. munition and fresh men. The Missourians are teing the same. True, men from both sides are eaving the country; but they are going, either with the design to return seen after the election, or else from personal dissatisfaction—not because they expect permanent peace.

4. Neither party desires peace, under the present auspices. The Misseurians do not desire it, until they see that it involves the speedy introduction of Slavery. And the settlers do not desire it, when it means submission to the laws which a foreign State means submission to the laws which a foreign State imposed upon them, and the daily arrest of their own men while Pro-Slavery men go free.

5. War always educates men to itself, disciplines them, teaches them to bear its fatigue, anxiety and

danger, and actually to enjoy them. I saw abun-dant instances of this on the Free-State side; and I believe it to be so with the Missourians. Everyody testified that the army of 2,800, which last besieged Lawrence, was better armed and better drilled than any previous invading force; and all agreed that at the battle of Hickory Point the Missourians showed more courage than ever before.

6. The whole tendency of Gov. Geary's policy is to exasperate both sides, and, indeed, actually to strengthen both. Take a single instance: What can be more preposterous than his plan of organizing the two parties, "man for man" (as he expresed it to me), into military companies! Imagine an Irish mob, and the Governor stopping them
to say, "Hold on, my hearties! lay down your
"shillelahs, while I give you Sharp's rifles, teach
"you the art of war, and pick out your bravest
"men to lead you properly!" Yet this is precisely
what George has done. He has organical two comwhat Geary has done. He has organized two comwhat Geary has done. He has organized two companies of Free-State men and two of Pro-Slavery mee; he arms them, pays them, and officers them with the very leaders who have been foremost in the tray. At Lawrence, Captain Walker, who headed the attack on Titus's fort, now heads one company under the Governor's system, while Titus heads another. Lieut, Harvey, of the new Lawrence company, is the Col. Harvey of Hickory Point notoriety. His men lie in prison, while he is put in office; but there is no change in him, only in the Governor. And in Topeka, with the other Free-State company, the same foily is played other Free-State company, the same folly is played over. The Governor may fancy this a peace measure, if he will: I call it a war measure, and confidently expect to see the conflict recommence among his own troops.

7. The reason way the strife is postponed, by tacit agreement, is easily told. The Missourians and stronger, hones of

are waiting, in stronger and stronger hopes of Geary. The Free-State men submit to his aggresenly because the election is coming. That, and that only, gives them patience; precisely as the hope of flight to Canada keeps slaves from insurrection. They cling to the hope, not of escaping the contest, but of placing it on a more favorable feeting. Take away the dream of Fremont, and no power could make these injured men endure a week longer the combined oppression of the Ad-ministration and of Missouri. Besides, every letter bat comes to them from the East, exhorts them to endure till November, and all will be well." strange, then, if they seem almost too submis-

sive, with such a prospect '
8. The trial of the Lecompton prisoners will furnish fuel to the flames, and perhaps the final ex-

ples are to the hames, and perhaps the mail explesion. (Most of them will, no doubt, be acquitted. But the Pro-Slavery men will not submit to the liberation of all, nor the Anti-Slavery
men to the execution of any.

9. Look out, therefore, for trouble in Kansas, in
November, Float Frament, and these will be November. Elect Fremont, and there will be a last desperate effort of Missouri to obtain posseslast desperate effort of Missouri to obtain posses-sion of Kansas. In this they will rely on the aid of the United States Courts and troops, and will have it, whatever Gov. Geary says. The policy of the Administration will be unchanged. It is absurd to suppose that Pierce, Cushing and Douglas will not still bid for Southern favor, after the election of Fremont. They will have nothing else left to do. They will look out for a Pro-Slavery reaction four years afterward (and it will come then, if not sooner), and steer for that wave. Still, the Kansas men will have a great advantage, for the United men will have a great advantage, for the United States troops will not in that case act against them with a will, and they have nothing else to fear.

In case of Buchanan's election, the whole power of Missouri, backed by the whole power of the Administration, will be directed upon Kansas. The two forces will be identified. They will be brought to bear as one; and, thank God, resisted as one. The defenders of Freedom will fight, at last, as they never yet have fought. Heretofore, they have fought to weakest United submitted to injuries from the weakest United States official, which they would never have borne from whole armies of Missourians. They will not make this nice distinction much longer. Oppression is oppression, wherever it comes from, they will say. "If that is treason, make the most of it."

We must have a new dictionary, and the defimtion of this much abused word must be: "Treason, the rope by which the real traiters seek to hang these who resist them."

Such treason as this is fast ripening in Kansas. Call it revolution if you please.

If the United States Government and Border-

Ruffianism are to mean the same thing, the scener the people of Kansas have revolution the better. So they will say, and who shall gainsay it ?
They have borne to the utmost. Another ounce

of weight, and they will bear it no longer; and a less thing than the dispersion of their Legislature or the destruction of their hotel will be the signal. Before I went to Kansas I feared that her chilfefore I went to Kansas I and flee, rather than dren would gradually scatter and flee, rather than meet a final, desperate struggle. I stand corrected. They will stay and meet it. They will meet it, if

med be, unaided.

Will they be unaided! Ask Gov. Grimes and the thousands of freemen of Iowa. Ask every man who has a heart left in his bosom.

Kansas may be crushed, but not without a final

struggle, more fearful than that of Hungary; a struggle which will convulse a continent before it is ended, and separate forever those two nations of North and South, which neither Union nor Constitution has yet welded into one. WORCESTER.

ARREST OF FREE-STATE IMMIGRANTS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PONY CREEK, K. T., Friday, Oct. 12, 1856. The Administration has just opened another act in this bloody drama of despotism. You have doubtless been well posted in regard to the train of Kansas immigrants which left Mount Pleasant, Iowa, via Nebraska, about three weeks ago. Well, we arrived at this place (Plymouth) this morning at 9 o'clock, and are now prisoners under a guard of United States troops. It is in this wise: At Nebraska City, Col. Eldridge, proprietor of the Free-State Hotel at Lawrence, who, together with Gen. Pomeroy, has conducted the train through, was [met by Mr. Robert Morrow, who had been sent on as a deputation to Gov. Geary to explain our position and solicit his cooperation, bearing a letter of welcome to the conductors and train, provided they came "without threats or in a hostile attitude." Gov. Geary had been informed that our men were armed, and assented to our constitutional right to do so, on the strength of which we brought along our guns, flung carelessly into the wagons, and exposed in full sight. Yet in spite of this, and in spite of the assurances which his letter contained, our wagens were literally turned inside out by 600 troops, under command of Gen. Cook, who, in turn, was commanded by a certain Marshal Preston, a Virginia pettifogger, appointed to this specific duty (1) by Gov. Geary. A more ruthless innovation and wanten outrage on the rights of American citizens I have never witnessed. Trunks were torn open, private property subjected to closest scrutiny-women were pushed rudely aside-bedding and clothing laid bare on the prairie beneath the driving rain-private arms were taken, private rights trodden on, and, having deprived us of our arms, they were so kind as to offer us an escort to Topeka or Lawrence, which we indignantly rejected, stating that, if they had finished their business with us, we would prefer to go on alone; and, if not permitted to do so, we insisted on being held in arrest and considered as prisopers-which was done. We are to be taken before Geary, who will meet us at Topeka, when we shall see of what stuff he is made.

I send on this to Tabor, there to be mailed by a Free-State man who is passing East. More anon. RICHARD REALF. Late Assistant Superintendent Five Points' House of Industry-

LIFE IN KANSAS. The following is an extract of a letter from a friend

in Kansas, dated Oct. 3: in Kansas, dated Oct. 3:

"I have had two good horses killed, worth \$300, and a voke of ozen worth \$100. We have had people in our house, whether we have been sick or well, ever since April, numbering from three to twelve. Some have

paid—some have not. Our women are worked down to the last point. We have one bedstead; all others sleep on straw beds, scattered over the floors, above and below. Our house and accommodations, rough and poor as they are, seem very desirable to many, who came to stay with us after being burnt out and oaing everything, lying out of doors for weeks or months without blankets or tents, and getting sick.
While I was absent my family expected to be burnt
out every night. Several neighbors' houses were
burnt, and all were threatened. My wife slept in her

Lawrence.

After knowing all these things and many more, we

"After knowing all these things and many more, we consider ourselves among those blessed by Providence, for we have yet a shelter. We expected to sell many things to supply ourselves with groceries, clothing, &c., but everything that we could take to market had to be given to feed the Free-State soldiers. There was no money to supply their necessities. The consequence is, we can buy no elothes this Winter, nor send our children to school; but if nothing further bappens, I trust we shall be able to get through the Winter, and we must take the more pains to teach the children at home. I estimate my losses by the wars at \$100. We do not feel discouraged—do all we can to check redo not feel discoursged—do all we can to check re-vence and bring men back from brutes to human be-ings. We expect to stay to the end—Providence per-

THE TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND. Prev.acknowledged, #13.484 f5 L. W. Leach Girla of Engleswood 10 cc F. Hubbard Pennsylvania 10 cc P. Sturtevanit S. Brownell L. M. Leach W. C. Ives W. C. Ives ...

W. Welton	IN. C. IVERIANISMAN INC.
D. Dawenkare	H. S. Merwin 1 00
P. Tempkins	00 J. S. Augur 1 00
M. Heary	D. P. Warner 1 00
	W. A. Parmelse 1 00
A. Santord	11. M. Con 1 00
O. Hartshorn)	ot /Z. Hale 1 00
D. A Felt	
A TO A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
Nantul	THE RESIDENCE DISCOUNT SHEET STREET, THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Livelenger	THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Presb Church, Perivile 3	
S. F. Dickinson	de Lientege Graves 5 00
J. Khalishiaaaaa	# Clark & Brother 5 00
Penacock	0: Foster & Cole 5 00
M. Brown & oth Brinsville 2	4 A Remegui 3 00
11 (201) 4 (201) 10 (40) 4 (40) 4 (40) 4 (40) 10 (40) 4 (40) 10 (40) 4 (40) 4 (40) 4 (40) 4 (40) 4 (40) 4 (40)	co c B Mann 2 00
Mrs. A. Barnes	00 H. T. Dorance 2 00
Ladica of Homes D	
	cel T. Daniels 2 00
	co J. P. Malbeit 1 00
Mrs. H. J. Taylor	00 T. Brown 1 00
R., Newsck, Illania	oo R. B. Barney 1 00
Subscriber	The street with the street str
G. W. Berrien, additional T.	10.10年 (1.30年) 第1.10年 (1.30年) 日本大学日本学士の大学の大学(1.30年) 12.20日本の
Old Tiff	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
James McLaughitt	
J. Barrana	
J. B	THE CASE OF THE PERSON OF THE
J. Fireteleteressesses	00 Wm, Wright 1 00
From Donnis Camp D	(0, S. O. Lewis 1 00
N Plerce	
A Vermonter	50 C. McG. Lowey 1 00
Milwanker	on Miss Antie Lowey 1 00
W Johnsen and family.	the Miss Mary Lowry 1 00
J. Hart 1	no D Prince 75
D. Ketchum 1	St S. Warren, jr., Abbott. 2 00
A friend of Free Kansas. 5	or T. M. Robins, Guilford. 1 50
Ceptas Willard	ne M. Haskell, Guilford 2 00
Jacob Heminway	
Andrew Purvis	on John Herring, Gunford. 1 00
Andrew Philysessesses	or N Smith, Goilford 1 00
R. Purvis	on Several persons 2 50
	oe G. A. H 1 00
Many Wall is the work of the party of the pa	on A Few Lovers of Free-
E. Tainter	00 dom, Brooklyn 5 00
J. W. Reod	00 D. Low, jr 3 00
J. H. Knapp	00 Mrs. A. Low 3 00
M. Brown	
P. G. Ronnsville	
P. G. Norwood	
J. Heath	
D. Phillips	
H. Jennings	
- Moere.	00 Friends in Wayne, Me. 17 00
A Friend	00
R. Lowry	00 Total \$13,831 64
E. H. Lower 1	00)

ONE HOPE LESS FOR FREEDOM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Siz: It has been for the last few months the honest belief of the many adherents of Gen. Walker, in the City of New-York, that he was a true man, actuated by high and honorable motives; that he assumed his position in Nicaragua at the urgent request of an oppressed people; that he designed to adopt such a course as should best promote the social and political well-being of such people; that the calls for aid, the invoking of sympathy in behalf Nicaragua, were to respond to human claims, and that he, William Walker, was not the object in view, but the good of a people and the advancement of Freedom and Humanity. This was the firm belief of his adherents, who were willing to ignore much that was vital in their own views in the immediate, in the hope of an ultimate good in the future. They had faith in the man Walker; they believed in his singleness of purpose; they had hoped, as time consolidated his position, that large and liberal statesman-like measures would ensue. Opportunity, such as rarely falls to the lot of a single man,

It is not too much to say that these expectations of his friends and well-wishers have been grievously disappointed by the recent decrees of Gen. Walker. He as betrayed them without scruple. He has thrown himself unblushingly into the arms of Pierre Soulé, who has induced him to throw all his influence, all his political and territorial power, into the hands of Southern demagogues and slaveholders.

In doing this, William Walker has lost his best and only chance of being a great man. He is nothing now but a tool and adventurer. He is level with the times, and level "at low-water mark." He has shown himself incapable of thinking for himself, incapable of seeing an inch beyond the length of his own nose.

Let me show the blindness, and obliquity, and narrowness of this man's vision. He introduces Slavery nto a country where it did not exist, where it is no needed, where the native inhabitants are opposed to t; and all this not from his own predilections, but because a Southern demagogue has been at his elbow, and by bribes, by flatteries and cajoleries, has induced him to a course at once impolitic and suicidal. The whole of his recent acts are not his, but those of Pierre

There is no doubt that much of the Spanish character ter, instinctively cruel, haughty and oppressive, has become softened in its development in Central Amerca. The country is rich in minerals and fertile in soil. The native population, simple, timid and laborious, have yielded themselves willingly to their masters, and have done the service of slaves while nominally free. Thus there has been no motive for legalizing the strocious system in the country. Slaves have, without doubt, grown up and been developed under this aspect, but the poor native could always remove himself from the reach of oppression. He could fiee to the moun-tains; he could take his bamboo and build himself a hut anywhere in the wilderness; and the genial climate and generous soil afforded him a shelter and support wherever he chose to go. Not so with the slave in our enlightened Republic, where a free and independent citizen mounts the auction-block, and with the Declaration of Independence, declaring all men free and equal, in one hand, he holds up a shackled man in the other and sells him body and soul.

Again: Slavery, which Gen. Walker now publicly avows it his design to authorize and sustain, is not needed in the country. The Indians, unlike those of North America, have a superstitious reverênce for the white men. They do not dwindle and die, as do the more heroic races of the North, who fret and goad themselves to madness in seeing themselves subverted by a new race. They do not oppose themselves to labor; on the contrary, they are like children in their docility. They take the subordinate position as by instinct, and toil faithfully for the smallest pittance They are not covetons of wealth or position. They are like tender lambs, confiding and affectionate. Their wants are few, and they are grateful for protection and kindness. Surely, there is something better in this than compelled bondage-better, surely, is the gentle service of this affectionate people than the enforced oil of creatures shricking from the lash, and driven hither and thither like the beast of the shambles.

Further: The native inhabitants will bitterly oppose the introduction of Slavery. There is a large population tion of a mixed blood. Spanish, and negro, and Indian have all amalgamated; and should there be an attempt, as there undoubtedly will be, to enforce the decree, a war of races will be the result-as fatal, deadly and protracted as that which delaged the beautiful Island of St. Domingo with blood.

In all these matters, Gen. Walker has shown him. self deficient in penetration, and without principle or reliability. His arms and aumunition, his most effective supporters and best soldiers, have been supplied from the North. It has been the policy of his Northern agents to send him out men who should become permanent settlers. Artisans and agriculturists have gone there with their families-Germans and Swiss, who, fleeing from oppression abroad, will be bitterly disappointed to find the slave-block in the land of

More than this: Slave Labor and Free Labor cannot by any possibility be made to exist and flourish side by side. The one degrades the other. The white workingman is despised by slave and master, and an object of distrust and aversion to the latter. Now, Gen. Walker found himself in a field where he might have established an almost patriarchal authority over a people, who had looked to him for relief in their weary years of anarchy and confusion, and over a race naturally dependent and laborious. Thus does selfah. ness and "Vacking ambition overlesp itself."

The situation of Walker at the present time is very far from being encouraging. To us, judging from this distance, his movements appear to lack not only judgment but courage. It is well known that a strong force has been for a length of time concentrated at Leon, and this body, it was confidently expected, Walker designed to repel at some time, preferring first that inaction and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, would have the effect to disperse and dishearten them Instead of this, he has allowed an army to approach Granada, his only point of security, the capital of the country, and which it is supposed every military leader shields from attack because it is to be the only safety for women, children, the infirm and wounded. It was supposed he would march to the conflict before the enemy should reach Massaya, twelve miles from Granada, and upon which the city is obliged to depend for supplies. That the natives have been accustomed to send their small loads of fruits, vegetables, coffee, and other products, being in a small way a depot for the Granada market. By allowing the enemy to leave Massaya in the rear Granada is in effect cut off from

her supplies.

Nor is the city at all prepared for a siege of any length or magnitude, its position upon the lake subjecting it to a constant current of air in one direction, from the east, which concentrates as in a sea all the miasma of the lake and marshes upon the opposite side, while it is hemmed in by mountains which forbid their escape. Within the precincts are a large body of Spanish citizens, who have utterly refused to participate in his Government, and who, though inactive at present, would not fail to take advantage of any false movement on his part. We consider his position far from an enviable one, and shall look with some interest for the next advices.

I propose to say something of the Spanish inhah itants in a future article. ONE OF THE DECEIVED.

SLAVES FOR NICARAGUA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sin: I learn that the revenue cutter at this port has, within a few days, received direct orders from the Government at Washington to suspend all detention or arrest of slavers, or vessels suspected to be such, and to cease collecting or imposing fines for infractions of the law concerning the slave trade, until after the Presidential election.

There is reason to suspect that several vessels are

now being secretly fitted out at this port, to take advantage of Walker's recent decree permitting Slavery in Nicaragua. At all events, several have been watched, on such suspicion, by officers of the cutter. The punishment for engaging in the slave trade is

death, and the Administration is thus presented in the atrocious position of conniving at this crime and directly using the powers of Government to facilitate the ommission of it.

This information, beyond question true, is defined irectly from Custom-House officials, whose names are ot given, lest they be at once ousted from their Inces. New-York, October 22, 1856.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN TEXAS.

COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, Sept. 9, 1856, The object of this communication is to state to you all the facts of any importance connected with a recent

intended insurrection.

Our suspicions were aroused about two weeks ago, when a meeting of the citizens of the county was called, and a committee of investigation appointed to ferret out the whole matter, and lay the facts before the people of the county for their consideration. The committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time were in full possession of the facts of a well-organized and systematized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies. systematized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie knives, guts and ammunition. Their passwards of organization were adopted, and their motto, "Leave not a shadow behind."

Last Saturday, the 6th inst., was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs. At a late hour at night all were to make one simultaneous, desperate effort with from two to ten apportioned is nearly every house in the county, kill a 1 the whites, save the above exceptions, plunder their homes, take

desperate effort with from two to ten approximate, nearly every house in the county, kill a 1 the whites, save the above exceptions, plunder their homes, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a "Free State" (Mexico).

Notwithstanding the intense excitement which moved every member of our community, and the desperate measures to which men are liable to be led on by such impending danger, to which we had been exposed by our indulgence and leniency to our slaves, we must say the people acted with more caution and deliberation than ever before characterized the action of any people under similar circumstances.

More than 200 negroes had violated the law, the penalty of which is death. But by a unanimous consent, the law was withheld and their lives spared, with the exception of three of the ringleaders, who were, on last Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o clock p. m., hung, with the unanimous voice of the citizens of the county. Without exception, every Mexican in the county was implicated. They were arrested and ordered to leave the country within five days, and never again to return, under penalty of death. There is one, however, by the name of Frank, who is proven to be one of the vine more of the vine of the vine

leave the country within her days, and never again to return, under penalty of death. There is one, how-ever, by the name of Frank, who is proven to be one of the prime movers of the affair, that was not arrest-ed, but we hope that he may yet be, and have meted out to him such a reward as his black deed demands. We are satisfied that the lower class of the Mexican probability are inconfigured in any country where slaved We are satisfied that the lower class of the Mexican population are incendiaries in any country where slaves are held, and should be dealt with accordingly. And, for the benefit of the Mexican population, we would here state that a resolution was passed by the unanimous votes of the ecunty forever forbidding any Mexican from coming within the limits of the county.

Peace, quiet and good order are again restored, and, by the watchful care of our Vigilance Committee, a well-organized partial and good discipling among our

well-organized patrol and good discipline among our planters, we are persuaded that there will never again occur the necessity of a communication of the charac-

ter of this. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN H. KÖBSON, Corresponding
H. A. TATUM,
J. H. HICKS, Committee

A SHAREFUL AFFAIR-A BOY ALMOST EATEN UP

James O'Connell, aged about 12 years, son of Mr. Barney O'Connell, who lives on Third street, South Troy, was passing along the sidewalk near his father's recidence, a man, name unknown, set upon him a large Barney O Connell, who lives on Third steen and Troy, was paseing along the sidewalk near his father's residence, a man, name unknown, set upon hims large and savage bull-dog. The boy, on turning and seeing the dog coming full speed upon him, naturally became very much frightened, and endeavored to escape by running, the man meanwhile encouraging the nobler brute onward. Of course the dog speedily overtook the boy. He caught the lad in the middle of the back, his teeth sinking to the bone, when, by clasping his jaws and jerking with them, be tore out a strip, clean to the bone, as large as a man's hand! His rage increased with the taste of blood, and it was now impossible to shake off the dog. He again caught the boy by the thigh, and but out a piece as large as he could grasp with his teeth, laying the bone bare here. Another bite was inflicted upon the leg, but it was not so serious as the others. Over two pounds of deah must have been extracted by the dog. The boy was literally being eaten up by the monster. The brute who set the dog upon the boy deserves, as we hope he will receive, severe punishment. Dr. Burton, who was called to attend the case, did everything for the boy that lay in his power, but it is hardly possible that he can recover.